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The psyche of the living world

SUMMARY

It is not consciousness that makes man superior to living things, but his ability to control consciousness. That is, they are subconscious processes. In short, they are algorithms that provide infinity. Because consciousness is present in all living things, it is there to limit the evolution of living things. Consciousness exists in living things only to have boundaries. If this did not exist, man would be the creator. The existence of consciousness deprives man of the possibility of infinite development.

Therefore, the development of consciousness causes the individual to become more limited. The supremacy is not to surrender to consciousness, but to break the boundaries created by consciousness. This means the emergence of mental health. Since the psyche does not consist only of consciousness, mental health is formed in man as a result of the evolution of the psyche. Mental processes ensure a person's existence and life, as well as health and disease. Thus, a person without a psyche is not an individual, and an individual who cares about his consciousness is an individual with a mental disorder. An individual who is able

to control his consciousness and develop pre-consciousness is an individual who has gained mental health.

In order to be mentally and physiologically healthy, it is important to develop the ability to give up consciousness and to think emotionally. If we apply this algorithm correctly, it will be possible to ensure the recovery of all incurable diseases and the transition to unimaginable stages of development. In this article, we have explained that only the boundaries of consciousness exist in a living organism. The inanimate world is not evolving, because they do not have an algorithm, and consciousness exists in the living world in order to limit this algorithm, otherwise it would be a disaster.

KEYWORDS: consciousness, psyche, living world, mental health.

INTRODUCTION

Focusing on the fact that consciousness distinguishes human beings from other living beings has led to many incurable diseases. After the implementation of the **IDDO psychological development program** it became clear that there is no incurable disease, there is only an individual who does not want to solve the problem. The main reason why this person has such a desire is that he is conscious. Because all kinds of fears, wars, intrigues and boundaries occur and are limited only as a result of thinking about the individual's consciousness after being thought of at the level of consciousness. In order to restore health, it is

necessary to interfere with consciousness and break down borders. The deepening of borders has the power to turn an individual animal or plant. But this does not mean that plants or animals can become humans. The main reason for his ignorance is that other living beings, apart from the individual, do not have the ability to think emotionally.

When **IDDO** monitored the progress of an individual's stages of mental development in a psychological development program, we learned that art is formed in the early years of a person, that is, creativity, unconsciousness and art is also a form of communication. In other words, they express the impasse that their people have created within themselves with their creativity. In the second stage, the ability to work is formed, and then consciousness is formed. In other words, in order to convey the creativity already formed in the brain to the society, it is necessary to put it into certain frameworks, taking into account the requirements of the social environment. In order to develop in this framework, mental coding is important. In other words, development is a sport in which an individual can present the model of creativity he has formed in the spirit of society in the form he wants and needs.

All this can be studied and confirmed not only theoretically, but also in the laboratory. All you need is a well-equipped Psychological Laboratory to conduct professional psychological research. These tests can be validated on plants, animals and humans. In other words, it is possible to measure the level of consciousness of plants, animals and humans, and to confirm that the thing that makes man superior is not consciousness, but unconsciousness. Although surveys and research are currently being conducted in several areas, we believe that more in-depth

research is needed. Currently, only the **IDDO psychological development program** conducts research based on the **IDDO** development card and the sessions conducted.

The human psyche is a scheme with infinite possibilities, which is not easy to understand or master. It is in this program that many innovations can be signed to identify the development trends and gaps, stages of development or to eliminate shortcomings, not only of humans, but of the entire living world.

We know that what distinguishes man from other living beings is the consciousness that makes him superior. But a closer look at theories and logical approaches reveals that it is not the existence of consciousness that makes a person superior. Thus we can see that there are algorithms in the psyche. Since only consciousness has been studied so far to confirm this, no one has commented on this algorithm. But when we read the works of scientists and philosophers such as Freud, Jung, Aristotle, Plato, Lutzade, Einstein, we can see that they touched on this point, but could not come to a final decision.

DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY

The psyche is a special system that combines many different questions and problems as well as being a characteristic of the current state of man. Psyche is a term used to describe a complex system of knowledge and activity in a person, such as philosophy, psychology, and medicine. The basis of mental characters, events, processes depends on feelings, perceptions and emotions. (3,pg.13,14)

Active demonstration of the objective components of reality by the subject. Occurs during the interaction between highly

organized organisms and the external environment. Thus, the human psyche is in contact with only one object at a time, and as a subject it is in contact with n beings. As a result of objects and subjects affecting the psyche, the individual's behavior and the subject's activities are self-regulated. (3,pg.175,177)

Mental activity, development, self-regulation, communication, adaptation, etc. are characterized by concepts. It is closely related to the diversity of all body (somatic) processes. Its appearance is traced to a certain biological stage in the evolution of the individual. It has the highest form of the human psyche - consciousness. That is, consciousness is the highest level of the psyche. Consciousness is considered to be the greatest feature that distinguishes human beings from other living beings. Consciousness is also a defense mechanism, because all imaginations are realized through consciousness. This is also a reason that leads people to the abyss. (3,pg.260)

Mental health is a prosperous condition that allows a person to realize their individual potential, solve problems caused by stress, be productive and work productively, as well as bring something (both positive and negative components) to society.

The concept of psyche is closely related to self-awareness, which is a subjective perception of the surrounding objective world. It is an excellent form of analysis of all the surrounding objects, which is different from any other person. It is formed by the accumulation and perception of experience. Self-awareness determines the set of needs that are vital for an individual: thought, feeling, motive, experience, action, need. Changes in the point of view change as human knowledge develops. (Cognitive approach)

CAUSES OF CONSCIOUS THINKING

Panpsychism claims that nature as a whole is alive. This is the idealist view, according to which all nature is alive - it has a psyche, **panpsychism** is a philosophical revival of **animism**. Many modern idealist philosophers (personalists, Whitehead, critical realist, Ch. Strong, K.Q. Jung, founder of analytical psychology, etc.) are open supporters of this view.

The scientific understanding of mental activity as a special property belonging only to highly formed matter rejects all **Panpsychism**. (6,pg.29-36)

Biopsy (vision, visual perception) - microscopic (optical, electron microscopy), histochemical studies, autoradiography, etc. from a living organism to determine the diagnosis of a disease or pathological process. for the removal of particles from tissues or organs. Biopsy allows you to determine the extent of tissue damage. The material obtained with the help of biopsy - biopstat is one of the main objects of research in solving practical and theoretical problems of pathological anatomy. The first diagnostic biopsy was performed by M.M. Rudnev carried it out in 1875. Biopsychism states that this feature is inherent in any living organism, including plants. **Neuropsychological** observations tell us that only beings with a nervous system have a psyche.

According to **anthropopsychism**, this phenomenon is unique to humans, and animals are "automatic." It is the attribution of human qualities and attributes to external forces of nature and other beings. **Xenophanes** saw the nature of religion in anthropomorphism. **Feuerbach** showed the importance of anthropomorphism in religion more deeply and more fully. Anthropomorphism is associated with animism and totemism and belongs to most modern religions.

Anthropomorphism in Judaism. Anthropomorphisms are often found in Jewish writings, especially Tanakh. However, the basic belief of Judaism is based on the impossibility of imagining God in a material form. (6,pg.23-25)

Therefore, the attitude to anthropomorphisms in Judaism depends on how they are perceived: anthropomorphism, such as the humanization of God alone, is unacceptable.

The anthropomorphism used to aesthetically perceive the spiritual being through images is considered acceptable.

Anthropomorphism is used in Christianity. Especially in the parables of Jesus Christ.

The Bible unequivocally teaches the infinite, indescribable, and incomprehensible nature of existence. Various metaphors, including anthropomorphisms, are widely used to explain indescribable realities. The purpose of anthropomorphisms is to show that the God who created and sustains human beings is not an impersonal, distant, cold absolute being, but a "living God" who is interested in human life. (holy book-By calling God "our heavenly Father" and Jesus "the Son of God," Christians use anthropomorphic imagery to express unspoken truths.

Muslims traditionally believe that God cannot be imagined. There are a number of anthropomorphisms in the Qur'an, such as "God's face" and "God's eyes." All of this is perceived by the majority of Muslims as figurative expressions. (Qur'an)

Contrary to the traditional Muslim worldview the **Mushabbihs** imagined God with the attributes of His creation. **Orthodox** muslims have criticized sectarianism, claiming that God is alive, powerful, knowledgeable, and so on. When it comes to divine attributes, they affirm that they cannot be imagined as in man. Such anthropomorphisms are presented in the Divine

Book only at the level of human thought. The true nature of this is incomprehensible. That is, it is simply a meaning formed in a false imagination built on the level of consciousness.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES AND EFFECTS ON LIFE IN PSYCHOLOGY

According to Freud, it is no coincidence that in the three most powerful works of world literature - **Sophocles "Oedipus the King"**, **Shakespeare's "Hamlet"** and **Dostoevsky's "The Karamazov Brothers"** - the same theme - father killer. At the root of all this is the edip complex. According to King Oedipus Sophocles, a hero was a work, but according to Freud, it was a tragedy to be human. (9,pg.58,59)

A boy defines his child's exceptional love for his mother as an unconscious desire. This desire includes jealousy of the father and unconscious desire for the death of this parent. Freud argued that the ancient Greek audience, who saw the plays that narrated or based on the story, knew that Oedipus actually killed his father and married his mother; The story is constantly told and played, so it reflects that it deals with the subject. (Oedipus complex)

Freud states that all this is due to the legends and epics of any nation. He explains that if the human psyche creates a legend, it substantiates it with something, and directs the information it substantiates to future generations. Just as he noted that the sources of verbally transmitted energy, as well as genetically transmitted physical information, are in the literature. (9,pg.28-31)

One of these hypotheses, which is approved by many scientists, is the statement of A.N Leontyev. He argued that the objective criterion of the psyche was the body's ability to react to the effects of biologically neutral stimuli. This feature is called sensitivity. According to Leontyev, it contains a number of aspects, both subjective and objective.

According to Leontyev, the evolution of mental forms is divided into three stages, including:

- Elementary touch pen.
- Sensitive psyche.
- The psyche of the intellect.

Behavior refers to a form of interaction with the outside world. It is formed during life and develops by gaining experience from other topics. Behavior can change according to the number of internal and external factors affecting the subject.

The characteristic features of the level of organization of animals also stem from here. Behavior plays an important role in the development of evolution, because it has the value of adaptation, which allows the animal to escape from any factor that could adversely affect it. This feature is characteristic of single-celled and multicellular living organisms, but in the latter, behavior is regulated by the nervous system.

Another important concept related to the psyche is the term "spirit." The spirit belongs to many different qualities of man. For example, religious and philosophical hypotheses define it as an immortal substance or an immaterial essence that expresses the divine essence and gives new beginnings to life in the broadest sense. The soul is closely connected with concepts such as thinking, consciousness, feelings, will, feeling, and even life itself. A more rational and objective description of the soul

defines it as a set of specificities and characteristics of the inner, mental world of man. (10,pg.168-170)

Reflection (feeling), objectification (self-targeting and object-orientation), disobjectivization (transition from the logic of objects to the logic of concepts), introversion and extroversion are the main mental properties that form the basis of the concepts.

CONSCIOUSNESS AND CONSEQUENCES OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN PSYCHICS

The concept of **objectification** is the ability of the energy of the psyche to change and transform into other forms. The artist creates a work that the viewer will enjoy by objectifying the energy resources obtained from objects and events. (12,pg.201)

Introversion and extraversion are related to the orientation of the psyche. However, the latter should also indicate aspects such as whether the term under study is open to understanding and analyzing new information. In psychology, reproduction is a feature of the subject, with its use it can restore its previous mental state. (3,pg.14)

This concept is the basis for a person to adapt to the conditions of the new environment or to change the old environment. The functions of the psyche are a set of tasks that reflect the impact of the surrounding reality on the subject. They also regulate the characteristics of behavioral reactions, human activity and awareness of his personal place in the world. The constant progress of the psyche occurs with the development and improvement of various human characteristics, the elimination of internal contradictions. The perception of information through the psyche is a constant refraction of influences beyond the prism of previously defined features, a

true interpretation and reflection of the realities of the world around us. (3,pg.11)

It must be understood here that the perception and transformation of information about objective reality does not deny the existence of reality. In other words, it will remain the same regardless of the individual's opinion of the acquisition, regardless of other forms of interpretation of the information about the object.

With the help of the psyche, man creates an overview of the real world around him. This is made possible by the collection of information through various senses: sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste. Although a person's imaginary resource allows him to express a certain opinion about an object, it is unrealistic to express it fully. Because imagination takes place in the mind, and general perception takes place in the psyche.

An important function of the psyche is the regulation of behavior and its activities. The basis of this expression is that the collection of information, the understanding of motives and needs, as well as the setting of tasks and goals are developed in the process of individual perception. The psyche allows you to adapt to objective reality and navigate.

Mental processes are also referred to as "mental processes". Mental events differ in duration and are divided into three groups:

- Processes
- Situations
- Properties

Modern science has proved that the psyche is composed of n processes. The division according to psychological processes is hypothetical, so it has no serious arguments yet. Today,

integrative approaches to the psyche are developing in the world. They try to classify all processes into two types:

- Pedagogy
- Propaedeutic

The organization of mental processes is divided into 2 levels. The first is associated with a number of organized neural processes. They differ only in the individual's consciousness, because everything happens on a subconscious level, so it is difficult to identify them. The second level, the subconscious, connects subconscious processes with conscious processes, analyzes them, and builds relationships to create a whole picture. (3)

The human psyche connects processes such as memory, attention, thinking, and perception, as well as integrates them within itself. Individuals in society have many similar brain abilities. These include: cognitive processes - feelings, thoughts, memory, thinking, perception, attention resources, speech and imagination; emotional processes - feelings, emotions, stability and perception of stress, influences. Refers to voluntary processes - the struggle between motives, goals and skills, decision-making.

The structure of the psyche is a fairly complex system made up of separate subsystems. The elements of this concept are organized hierarchically and can change frequently. The main feature of the psyche is a single form and sequence. (3,pg.10)

Mental processes take place in the human brain and create a dynamically changing imagination of the phenomenon chosen for any purpose. Here, the phenomenon of reflection and transformation of cognitive information, regulatory - is responsible for the direction and intensity of the temporary

organization of behavior, and communicative - provides the phenomenon of communication between subjects, as well as its manifestation and perception. This situation is divided into two parts: the first is feelings and the second is thoughts, which can only happen at the level of consciousness. (3,pg.10-15)

The levels of the psyche include several basic classification "units": **subconscious, preconscious, conscious**. It is a set of desires and ideas that come from the subconscious mind or are received as a signal by the psyche, but cannot penetrate the sphere of perception of consciousness. (4,pg.45)

There is a connection between preconsciousness and the concept of consciousness. Pre-consciousness exists in the form of a "flow of consciousness" - the random movement of thoughts, their perception, the presence of images and associations, and emotions represent this level.

Consciousness thinks of every higher n function, creates memory resources, imagines, develops the ability to imagine, and is also a component that unites the will.

It is a materialist position that characterizes one of the forms of the mental "beginning" of man. Throughout the history of psychology, the problem of consciousness has been the most difficult and least understood process. Today, this question is still not fully understood, and many psychologists find it very difficult to understand or confirm.

The psychological features of consciousness include:

- subjective feeling and self-knowledge;
- ability to imagine unreal reality through mental processes;
- ability to take responsibility for one's mental and behavioral status;
- ability to perceive information from the surrounding reality.

The subconscious is a series of mental formations that a person can form in himself through purposeful efforts. The consciousness of internal psychology interprets consciousness as the highest form of mental reflection of objective reality, while at the same time regulating itself.

Tautology: The meanings are not the same or close to each other. "In the form that man possesses, consciousness only possesses him," human mental development is a higher order than that of other animals. Because human beings, unlike other living beings, are multifaceted. This is due to the ability to give up consciousness. The psyche is an ability that controls the central nervous system and exists for it. It can only be used by humans and some species of complex animals. With the help of the psyche, we can reflect the world around us and respond to the changing conditions of the environment. The difference between consciousness and psyche is that consciousness has a certain higher level than the psyche, its forms and structure.

Consciousness is a collection of constantly changing images that are perceived mentally and sensitively in the subject's inner world. There is a synthesis of visual and audio images, as well as schemes and ideas with impressions and memories.

Given that there are three types of living things, and that the function of consciousness is to provide systematic movement based on an object, we can conclude that the most conscious living tree is because it has only one object. To live and develop with what he needs where he is. This is different in animals. Because animals have a territorial claim, they shape themselves and reproduce not only consciously, but also by mental processes. Thus, it can evolve physically. Man's all-encompassing

activity, on the other hand, is his ability to renounce consciousness, unlike other living beings, which makes him superior. Because every object approached consciously can only be imagined in one line. In this case, the psyche can only think in the imagination created in the mind.

This can be seen more clearly in mental problems such as schizophrenia, bipolar and OCD. Because the psyche of people with this type of mental disorder thinks only of the imagination created by the mind. For this reason, borders are formed in them and anti-socialization begins. The reason for this is that consciousness is only there to form boundaries. The more importance the living consciousness attaches, the more limited it becomes. This is because the imagination formed by the mind is thinking. Since the most limited living things are plants, the most conscious creatures are also plants. (XBT-10) (DSM -5)

The development of the human psyche begins in childhood. Every individual is born with a congenital psyche. Therefore, the reflex is regulated by a number of nerve centers. But consciousness is formed over time and limits itself. Because the cortex of the baby's cerebral hemispheres is not fully formed, the nerve fibers are not covered by a protective shell. Explains the rapid and sharp excitement of newborns. One of the features of the processes that take place at this age is that their speed of development exceeds the development of control over the body. In other words, sight and hearing are formed much faster. This allows the formation of orientation reflexes and conditioned reflex connections. At the same time, the baby begins to form and develop consciousness. This stage of development lasts up to three years. Thus the individual is formed at the age of three. That is, self-awareness arises.

The process of psyche formation by the age of four is very active. Therefore, it is necessary to pay the most attention to the baby during this period and take an extremely responsible approach to education. The leading method of learning and personality formation is imitation of adult behavior. It is important to understand that experience is interrupted in infancy, and in early childhood, the process of gathering information at the subconscious level in the baby's brain goes on throughout life.

A seven-year-old child already has an open temperament. At this age, it is important to give him the opportunity to spend time with his peers. In order to determine the scope of activities that will allow the child to succeed according to his or her individuality and inclinations, his or her inclinations must also be identified.

Mental disorder is a problem that affects all levels of its structure: consciousness, preconsciousness, subconscious. There are more comprehensive definitions used in specific areas of human activity: law, psychiatry and psychology. Mental disorders are not negative personality traits. The opposite of disorder is mental health. As a rule, subjects who are able to adapt to living conditions and solve various problems are healthy. Inability to relate to people, inability to solve family or work problems, and difficulties in social relationships can be examples of this or that mental disorder. (Freudian theory)

A disease causes changes and disruption of the sensory processes of feelings, thoughts and behavioral reactions. There is also a belief that mental problems cause certain somatic dysfunctions in the body. The creation of medical-psychological means to overcome mental problems is possible only with the

close assistance of areas such as medicine and psychology. Every fourth or fifth person on the planet has a mental disorder. This information is provided by WHO. Behavioral or mental disorders can be caused by a variety of events. The origin of the disease itself is unclear. Because only an individual can draw the boundaries with his own consciousness. For this reason, the psychologist conducts mental problems with the patient individually and in secret.

There is currently active criticism of the definition of mental disorders and illness. This is due to the fact that in psychiatry there is a set of complex criteria for determining the nature of the disease. Biological - physical pathology, medical - quality of life and threats to life, problems in the social sphere of social activity.

The state of the psyche differs from psychiatric and mental disorders, as well as those treated by psychiatrists, as a convention that carries an ordinary, non-medical type of description of a person. Some types of disorders are only metaphorically associated with pathological practice. Such reactions, which are atypical for everyday life, become pathological.

CONCLUSION

Finally, we can conclude that if we understand the algorithms that support the mental processes in a person, we will know that in fact the degree of human supremacy is not in the mind, but before the consciousness. If we continue with this scheme, we can realize that plants are more conscious. By

confirming this, we can find solutions to many problems that remain unknown to us and cannot be solved.

Referred theories.

1. Sigismund Schlomo Freud; Oedipus complex
2. Sigismund Schlomo Freud; Freudian theory
3. Sigismund Schlomo Freud; Psychoanalytic theory
4. Wilhelm Wundt; Neurobiological theory
5. Psychiatrist Adolf Meier; The theory of structuralism
6. John Watson; Behavioral theory
7. F. Brentano; The theory of functionalism

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